

FACTS.

Why are kisses like cotton?—Because they are made out of nothing, and are all very good.

How does a sailor know there is a sea in the moon?—Because he has been to sea once.

What is the most useful thing ever in this house?—This clock; for it always wakes its face with its hands, and runs itself down, however good its works may be.

Why may the popular old lady be called witless?—Because they never had a nap.

Which man shall only have words in the alphabet?—John F. and I were thought of.

Which are the four most important letters in the alphabet?—O, B, O, Y (obviously).

Why is matrimony like a loaded crane?—It is a propeller.



THE NEW HAT.—Disasters to the Face.



EXPERIENTIA DOCT.

MARTIN GILSON (indignant). "I say! King! How Martin has Telling you should Give you 'a dash' Sprinkle of Delicous Current Jelly. Oh, oh, oh, as you see?"
 MISS KERRY. "But 'Cotton Jelly! Oh, oh, oh, as you see?'"
 MARTIN GILSON. "THEN DON'T TAKE IT!"



THE NEW HAT.—Presents a Little Disarrangement in a High Wind.



THE SEX.

FIRST GIRL. "What Business you in His up Brother?"
 SECOND GIRL. "What Business he in His up Jones?"
 FIRST GIRL. "What Business is that of Yours?"



Considering that George wants Exercise, His Grace has taken him out for a Stately Walk. This is her Notion of Exercise.



MARTIN. "Well, Cuck, and what have you in Conclusion of?"
 CUCK. "Conclusion of 'Mum? Well, Mum, and I think it's enough to make any body Complain; when your Works as Hard as it's easily Worn due to a Stolidum?"

HARPER'S BAZAR.

A Repository of Fashion, Pleasure, and Instruction.

Vol. III.—No. 7.]

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1870.

[SINGLE COPIES TEN CENTS.
[SIX MONTHS IN ADVANCE.]

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the Year 1869, by Harper & Brothers, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New York.

Promenade and Reception Toilets.

Fig. 1.—DRESS OF FINE CREAM-SILK GAZE. The under-skirt is trimmed on the bottom with puff. The train is looped in the manner shown

by the illustration. The high waist and the skirt are trimmed with velvet ribbon.
Fig. 2.—DRESS OF FINE-SILK PUFF. High waist, cut square in front and short sleeves; trimmed, like the skirt, with black lace hose-

ties. A black lace chemise blouse, with long sleeves, completes the dress.

Fig. 3.—DRESS OF FINE-SILK PUFF. Black velvet capelet, trimmed with Chantilly lace and satin piping, as shown by the illustration.

tion. Black velvet bustier trimmed with cream ribbon, and long veil.

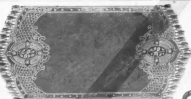
Fig. 4.—DRESS WITH TRIM OF LIGHT GRAY SILK, trimmed with 3/4 in. of brown velvet. Brown velvet hat, with feathers, and gauze veil.



RECEPTION AND PROMENADE TOILETTES.

Embroidered Cover for Work-Table,
Figs. 1 and 2.

This party cover is embellished in satin stitch and application, and is trimmed with fringe on the bottom edge. The design is made up of leaves, cloth, the fringe, and the medallion in of light brown cloth in application embellished with gold thread and green silk twist. The bouquet within the medallion is worked in satin stitch—the flowers with white and red, and the leaves and fringe with green silk. Fig. 2 shows the bouquet in full size. Fig. 61, Supplement, gives half the design for the end of the cover (except the bouquet), and a section of the design for the fringe. The design for the cloth of the medallion was worked with two rows of half-satin stitch in dark and light brown silk.



Only two Chinese, Chinese Materials, 800 pages and design our Supplement, No. XXV, 1905.



spread down with gold thread at the crossing points. The arc loops and the remaining lines of the design are worked similarly.

Tray for Cigars,
Writing Mate-
rials, etc.

There may have been used either as a vapor barrier or for writing materials. The foundation is of heavy parchment, covered with light brown oilcloth, on which are glued arabesques and Coptic figures in dark brown oil-color. In indication of wood board front Figs. 2, each two equal pieces, Fig. 93 front equal, each nearly five inches width as the fore-edge, Fig. 58 makes a reading only through the



Fig. 1.—FACSIMILES AND SEAL-YARN MARKS.
For patterns see Supplement, No. XXVI, Figs. 61-62.

the inner steel tube a 1/2" wide and of the length both sides with brown. From the edge of each with brown-colored with oil. Supplement, given to place on the side with



Keywords: Women; Illness; Bereavement; Men; SES; Life satisfaction



Fig. 2.—Map of western Connecticut and Lake Huron.



TABLE BORDER OF HHS AND
WATER TREATMENT

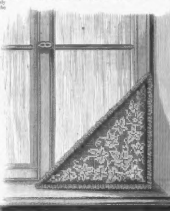
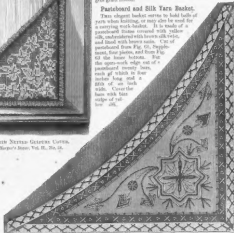


Fig. 1.—Window Screen with Striped Gaiters Cover.
For design see Supplement to Report's Index, Vol. II, No. 18.



ORDERED FOR BOOKS, PAPER, ETC., BY APPOINTMENT AND FAVORABLE ESTIMATION.

the edges of which must be carefully joined with contrast stitches on the outer side of each lap. Cover two of the laps out from Fig. 61 in the same manner, and then join the ends, looking from the outer side, as for the second lap in Fig. 61. (One of these points is designed for the upper, and one for the under rim of the basket; place them two inches with the center edges which are greater in circumference than each other. Join the under rim with the bars so that it shall be over them, on the upper edge the bars must lie over the ends. Every two bars are covered, as shown by Fig. 1, so that the outside cover two shall lap over each other. They must, of course, be fastened on the rim in regular distances apart. Cover the inside of the bottom of the basket and one side of the remaining two pieces of parolboard with laces with silk. Lay the ends of one of the two rim over each other so that it shall correspond to the circumference of the bottom, and then set the ends in such a manner that the ends covering form the outside both pieces. Fast the outer extra-covered rim inside the upper rim so that it shall lie on the inner side of it. In joining the upper as



BONNET FOR GIRLS FROM 10 TO 12 YEARS OLD.
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XXXI, Figs. 31 and 32.



BONNET FOR GIRLS FROM 1 TO 2 YEARS OLD.
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XXXI, Figs. 33 and 34.

stitches, or the lacework and silk may be worked in application and join the ends. Lastly, the cover may also be worked in exactly either in the given or any other design. In this case two shades of a color corresponding to the formation of the room may be used, and the leaves and underparts are worked of the light shade and the darker ground.

Corner of Sofa Pillow is Application and Point Bunch Embroidery.

See illustration on page 100.
This foundation of the sofa pillow is black cloth, with application of red cloth edged with gold braid. A strip of an inch from the edge of the red cloth runs on a row of reddish-brown silk thread. On the outer corners, in the manner shown by the illustration, with silk twist in bright colors.

Tatted Border of White and Red Thread.

See illustration on page 100.
This border is worked with white knitting thread and red Turkish thread of the same count; it serves as finishing for covers, mats, etc., or as insertion for dresses and underclothes. Instead of thread, two colors of wool may be used. For making the border, first work a row of rings with white silk.



Comments on Head-Bonnets, BOWS, and SWEATERS.
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XXXI, Figs. 31 and 32.



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For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XXXI, Figs. 31 and 32.



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For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XXXI, Figs. 31 and 32.

well as the under rim, fasten at the same time between the two rims the lines lying for the side of the basket. This consists of a piece of blue silk ribbon twelve and a half long and three inches and a half wide, which is joined on the ends and gathered on both sides to correspond to the circumference of the rim. Finish the upper edge of the basket with laces with silk cord, and then first lay on the outer unadorned rim. Cut the upper rim from Fig. 62, Supplement, and the under rim from Fig. 61, a width of an inch wider, however, on the upper (outer) edge. From the under edge of Fig. 62 cut another rim only two-thirds of an inch wide for the standard of the basket. Cover all these rims with yellow silk, unadorned as shown by Fig. 2. This is worked with button-hole stitches, taken from the middle diagonally to each edge. Fasten the rim designed for the upper edge of the basket in such a manner as to cover the setting on of the bars and to reach the edge of the lower silk cord. Join the under rim with the inner bottom of the basket, as shown by the illustration, and then set another bottom covered with silk on the edge of the standard of the basket. The cover consists of a round parolboard piece corresponding in circumference to the upper edge of the basket. Cover the inside plainly with silk, and the outside with a strip of satin two inches wide, or long as the edge of the basket, and gathered on one side around the middle. About these alternate ten parolboard have two inches long and narrow silk ribbons, which are sewed on the edges at regular distances and cover together in the middle, where they are fastened with an unadorned silk button edged with a narrow ruche of satin ribbon. Cover the outer edges of the bar with an unadorned rim in the manner shown by the illustration. Edge this again with a ruche of satin ribbon. Join one edge of the cover in a side of the basket, and fasten the other edge with an elastic loop to match a button on the basket. A handle of parolboard covered with silk completes the basket.



Comments on Head-Bonnets, BOWS, and SWEATERS.
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XXXI, Figs. 31 and 32.



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Comments on Head-Bonnets, BOWS, and SWEATERS.
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XXXI, Figs. 31 and 32.

Window Screen with Netted Gaiques Cover.

See illustration on page 100.
This window screen is very useful to keep out of the draught from the curtains of French windows. It is a rectangular screen, composed with parolboard cut around on both sides with lacework and tatted garters. The garters are worked from the design, Fig. 23, on the Supplement to *Harper's Bazar*, Vol. II, No. 24, or 1, and the illustration, Fig. 2. The garters are worked in point de silk. The same design may also be worked with double thread and



Comments on Head-Bonnets, BOWS, and SWEATERS.
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XXXI, Figs. 31 and 32.



Comments on Head-Bonnets, BOWS, and SWEATERS.
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XXXI, Figs. 31 and 32.



Comments on Head-Bonnets, BOWS, and SWEATERS.
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XXXI, Figs. 31 and 32.



Comments on Head-Bonnets, BOWS, and SWEATERS.
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XXXI, Figs. 31 and 32.



Comments on Head-Bonnets, BOWS, and SWEATERS.
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XXXI, Figs. 31 and 32.

and a half wide on the under part (without the lace and which is edged entirely off on the upper edge. Finish the under edge of the bonnet and the front edge of the right half with lace. Edge the front bars also with lace. The corresponding neck, consist of two main ribbons, edged with lace and joined with a binding; one of the ribbons is three inches wide and the other two inches and a half wide. Cover the entire band between the ribbon and binding with unadorned beads in the manner shown by the illustration.



Comments on Head-Bonnets, BOWS, and SWEATERS.
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XXXI, Figs. 31 and 32.

FIG. 1.—DRESS WITH PLEATED WAIST OF BLUE TAPE.
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. III, Figs. 15, 16.

FIG. 2.—DRESS OF VIOLET TAPE IN BODICE.
For description see Supplement.

FIG. 3.—DRESS OF GRAY TAPE PUFFS.
For description see Supplement.

FIG. 4.—DRESS OF BLUE TAPE.
For description see Supplement.

FIG. 5.—DRESS OF GREEN TAPE.
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. IV, Figs. 15-17.

FIG. 6.—DRESS OF VIOLET TAPE.
For description see Supplement.

FIG. 7.—DRESS AND BUSTLE OF BLUE TAPE.
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. V, Figs. 15, 16.

FIG. 8.—DRESS OF GRAY TAPE.
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. VI, Figs. 15 and 16.
FIG. 9.—DRESS OF DARK GREEN TAPE.
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. VII, Figs. 15 and 16.

FIG. 10.—DRESS OF PINK TAPE.
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. VIII, Figs. 15, 16.

FIG. 11.—DRESS OF PINK TAPE.
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. IX, Figs. 15 and 16.

FIG. 12.—DRESS OF PINK TAPE.
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. X, Figs. 15 and 16.



EVING AND HOUSE DRESS.

11

HARPER'S BAZAR.

A Repository of Fashion, Pleasure, and Instruction.

Vol. III.—No. 8.]

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1870.

[SHOULD COVER TEN CENTS
\$4.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.]

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the Year 1869, by Harper & Brothers, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New York.

EVENING TOILETTE.

SKIRT of pink-and-gold gauze, trimmed with these pinked flowers of the same material, which extend up the front. Over-skirt of pink lawn, draped behind, the points by means of two gros grain ribbons of the same shade as the dress, tied in a bow. Basque carriage of pink cord gros grain, with ruffled border, opening in front over a white lace underwire, and confined by a clasp of pink bone. Wreath of pink roses and leaves in the hair. Necklace of pearl beads, with pink coral medallion. Pink coral and pearl bracelets.

RISKS OF WINTER.

NATURE has endowed the human body with wonderful adaptability to the varieties of climate and season. The organization of man is such that he can, in his vigor, alternately pass with the marvellous speed of modern transition from the poles to the equator, and from the equator to the pole, from a cold which forces to a solid the mobile spirit of his thermometer to a heat which diffuses it in vapor, without any apparent change of structure or derangement of function. His nerves, flesh, blood, and firm the same man, whether he is seeking the slippery glaciers of ice or trudging over the smoldered doors of sand. That the change from heat to cold and cold to heat can be endured is proved by the hardy explorers of our age—Bates and a Hall returning again and again with unaltered vigor to their attacks upon the icy fastnesses of the north, and a Baker and a Livingston groping for years, with unobscured perseverance, among the smoking jungles of Africa. Not a year passes, with its alternations of your puny, that we do not all, in this latitude at least, have a like experience of the wondrous power which the healthy human body has of confining itself to the changes of temperature the most extreme. Our members are trophic; our vigors are active.

If we were all in that normal condition of vigor of the healthiest of our race, we might securely rest in the provision Nature has supplied in protest to face the severe effects of the change of season. We are not generally, however, in such a condition. Modern civilization has made most of us physically, so in other terms, so artificial that we possess a mobility which would seem too remote from her calculations to have been embraced within the original design of Nature for our protection. We do not breathe the air, eat the food, and drink the drinks she supplies, as they are the laws of life she creates, and consequently we feel and exist otherwise than she intended. Masked most therefore, nature, more or less, the government which they themselves have set up for the regulation of their bodies. In your efforts and say much we deem to be laudable—to return to a level climate in Europe, you must avoid change, and while eager for re-

form, seek for it through soft though indirect methods. We must control the weak, and the sick that they can free themselves at once from conformity with the laws of weakness and disease to which they are more or less bound.

existence has induced them more or less to a long-sighted condition, in which, without notice or thought, their whole vitality, focusing muscles and brain, has aimed itself in spinal marrow and nerve, and made such women more

but the risks of winter are these against which delicate women have more readiness to guard themselves. The danger lies in that winter is bad for the weak, good for the strong, fatal to the old, and favorable for the young. There are fewer diseases, perhaps it is, but

more that are fatal to this delicate season than any other. The winter, especially a moist one, is the period during which cold, catarrhs, affections of the chest, and rheumatism especially abound. The skin, chilled and shrunk by the cold, loses its capillary and porous, and becomes like tanned leather or parchment. In this state, so perfect its ordinary function of transpiration. The natural passages through which the effluvia escape, dissolved in sweat, should pass being closed, it remains within the body to decompose and disorganize the internal organs. Thus ensues the comparative and insidiousness of the delicate season which leaves all the inner surface of the human anatomy. This lining, which is termed the mucous membrane, has such an intimate relation with the external covering or skin, that it always strives to connect in seasonal duty. Its own natural powers are thus cramped, with the inevitable result of febrile activity or inflammation, and consequent weakness and disease.

Those who, from delicacy of constitution or previous ailment, are particularly liable to suffer from the above attacks of winter should not postpone in a struggle with its forces. They should seek in colder climates, such as that of Florida in our own country, or those of Fox and New in France, a constant with nature more equal to their delicate and feeble powers of vital resistance.

Though winter offers particular risks to some, it is favorable to the health of others. It is a season deemed especially advantageous to most of the chronic conditions which have been established by the summer and autumn. The various congestions and other forces of these seasons, with the summer weakness and disorders which are apt to follow them, scurvy, asthenia, and the vast throng of nervous known by the vague name of nervous, are all more or less mitigated by a northern winter. People thus affected have a better chance, under proper treatment, of getting well while breathing our frigid gales and succumbing from a touch upon by the rapid and invigorating breath of the tropics.

As regards the healthy—we attend to the proposition of our own country—there is less danger of their suffering from too much than from too little exposure to the invigorating of winter. And this is especially true of women and children. We would remind such that, although they are delicate, they are not sick, and should not treat themselves as if they were laid up for the winter. Guard yourselves well against the dangerous effects of cold and wet. Keep yourselves well in fanned, have warm fire, thick shawls, and well-padded coats and cloaks always ready to put on whenever you have the



EVENING TOILETTE.

City-bred dames, and others of our country-women when a later system of education has rendered permanently delicate and weak, can not only regard and treat themselves as late examples of our race. Their long Southern

cravings of firing and suffering. Whenever we are to be the first to find its effects, and to require the fullest protection that we can give. Each season has its special dangers to health;

the winter. Guard yourselves well against the dangerous effects of cold and wet. Keep yourselves well in fanned, have warm fire, thick shawls, and well-padded coats and cloaks always ready to put on whenever you have the



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 CHOOSING A VALENTINE—THE ANCIENT MANNER, AND THE MODERN.

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CLIPPER PORTER.

SPRING AND LOVE.

PERNIA is a rambler sleeping in
Love's embrace, and a merry lot
Spring comes for with her, but she sleeps,
Unawakened from the rambler's joy—
But think! the rambler's joy is over,
And winter's cold night has come.

But Love's embrace is still of them,
He waits for them, his arms are there,
And he has not the love of them,
Till he has found the love of them,
Till he has found the love of them,
And then comes the agreement.

A VALENTINE.

According to ancient usage, the postman
delivers in a club, on St. VALENTINE'S morning,
one "valentine" to his best Valentine through the
year, and to all his friends in every corner
and name, from the stranger's distant land to
the nearest neighbor to his heart's content.

Miss, a maid who looks fresh in the morning
Dresses and looks so sweet,
Little, but so much of a nature's grace,
Love's I am sure shall be.



DRAWING FOR THE VALENTINE.

Let me draw eyes over the distant horizon,
Seeking strange lands afar,
For the love of my heart, I am sure,
Shall be the bright and true.

Let me draw eyes over the distant horizon,
For the love of my heart, I am sure,
Shall be the bright and true,
And the love of my heart, I am sure,



SPRING AND LOVE.



HARPER'S BAZAR.

A Repository of Fashion, Pleasure, and Instruction.

Vol. III.—No. 9.]

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1870.

[No. 1000.]



ST. VALENTINE'S-DAY. BUILDING CASTLES IN THE AIR.

N.B. This Castle has been in the process of creation ever since the world began, and is now no nearer completion than it was then.

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FIG. 1.—DRESS WITH LOW WAIST OF PINK
DARK GLAZED.
For pattern and description see Supplement,
No. 1, Page 30-31.

FIG. 2.—DRESS WITH HIGH WAIST FOR
GIRLS FROM 14 TO 16 YEARS OLD.
For pattern and description see Supplement,
No. 1, Page 30-31.

FIG. 3.—DRESS WITH LOW WAIST FOR
GIRLS FROM 14 TO 16 YEARS OLD.
For pattern and description see Supplement,
No. 1, Page 30-31.

FIG. 4.—DRESS WITH COLLAR OF
DARK-FADED PINK.
For description see Supplement.



FIG. 1.—DRESS WITH DARK BODICE OF
TAN AND BROWN.
For pattern and description see Supplement,
No. 1, Page 30 and 31.

FIG. 2.—LOW WAISTED DRESS
WITH BODICE.
For pattern and description see Supplement,
No. 1, Page 30-31.

FIG. 3.—DRESS WITH HIGH WAISTED
BODICE.
For pattern and description see Supplement,
No. 1, Page 30-31.

FIG. 4.—DRESS OF MINKY AND
BROWN SATIN BODICE.
For pattern and description see Supplement,
No. 1, Page 30.

LADIES' AMUSEMENTS.

NOT one lady in five hundred goes through cards for any game or sport in the world as men are for chess things. Most women care, indeed, for social pleasures, with all their bearings on the affections, on ambition, and on vanity; but a game of any sort, for the game's own sake, or a sport in which she should have no companion, are little or nothing to an ordinary woman. She has got over the love of such toys before she leaves the school-room. No pretenses for billiards over craps would weigh for a moment against the consideration that her partner at the one game was more agreeable than her partner at the other. Her village school-house has been for many years a resort for her class a run on the river. Even a woman seriously given up to pleasure will generally be found to make but pleasant society to a husband or her social associates for herself—or, will more commonly, for her children. In a word, except in the case of women with a strong dash of the masculine element in their disposition, there is hardly such a thing as to see an up-to-date lady thoughtfully eager about any pleasure of the kind as we are speaking of, for its own sake. On the other hand, as we all know, there are thousands of gentlemen to whom a solitary day's fishing or shooting offers the same genuine delight which a school-boy feels with a top or a kite. The reason for the contrast can only be that ladies do not work, and therefore can not play. It is not because they are more sentimentally inclined than men that they do not care for amusements, but because

they have no other means of earning money, and therefore must be content with the pleasures of the mind. The reason for the contrast can only be that ladies do not work, and therefore can not play. It is not because they are more sentimentally inclined than men that they do not care for amusements, but because



FIG. 1.—HOOP SKIRT WITH TULLE AND ENGLISH FLOUNCE.
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XV, Figs. 30-32.

they are not commonly shut out from all serious and earnest aims, and therefore they have no appetite for it. Just as the brother comes home as hungry as a hawk from his office or his office, while the sister, who has been dawdling about all day and drinking tea, has no relish for dinner, so during the whole course of their lives the man goes through a series of beautiful abstractions; the woman, like a bee which is never busy, never thinks, or, in a word, it would be hard, we think, to find a decision or an idea regarding the act as the famous one of Alexander Pope's—

"Pious, come to business, come to pleasure take;
But every woman is at heart a rake."

Of course, so these observations it will be expected that there is not close of pleasure which most women do have with great gratification—namely, the pleasure of society. But, in truth, the apparent exception to the rule is no exception at all; for, as we have said, women seek society chiefly for other reasons beyond the immediate gratification of the hour. The recent conduct of the "Lancers," whom fifteen-year-old and even earlier on an evening shoot a ball-room, has possibly got to her party ladies local some satisfactions regarding partners, in who should understand which would possibly enable slightly by genuine enjoyment of what American



ELEGANT DRESS.
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XIV, Figs. 33-35.



HOOP SKIRT WITH TULLE AND ENGLISH FLOUNCE.
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XV, Figs. 30-32.



FIG. 2.—HOOP SKIRT WITH TULLE AND ENGLISH FLOUNCE.
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XV, Figs. 30-32.



FIG. 3.—HOOP SKIRT WITH TULLE AND ENGLISH FLOUNCE.
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XV, Figs. 30-32.

TORQUE OF DENSITY AND TULLA.
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XV, Figs. 30-32.

Word called "the money down," and did rather inclined to exclaim:

"A happy man—but not without a pain!"

That complete dance who provides one her progress dissipated, and apparently covetous with any enjoyment of the hour, has really gone to the trouble and cost of her entertainment not for this hour's pleasure to herself, but because it was to ensure that she should give such a party to her friends and because she wanted to make a acquaintance with B, and to give C a walk to D. And only when we reach the region of really good intellectual talk do we decide ourselves free of such double motives, because then only is society really to the use of the mind, and then, after the high and intellectual interest of the first hour, about the question of such thousand pleasures is open but to one play in the few hundred, respectively, as it does, a happy consequence of education had ability with increased confidence, possibly, and, above all, sympathy, such to one who is not thoroughly to one of a death human form.

How is all this to be remedied? Shall we try

to send women by introducing new forms of busy industry, or adding impetus to disinterested, or glorifying the systematic of particularism? Shall the cravat laws be set back to the "curly parallel" of the modern? Or shall we give to the innumerable women of double marriage of the lower, learned which of her energies should work? In casual work, or earlier married, or yet younger and parental sample, to be looked on as her life's young dream? (The most we change our point of view, and consider the superiority of an acquiescence of the natural and abolition of any period as the cause of female glory?)

It would rather paradoxical, but our method would be just the opposite of all this. We should give ladies work to do, in the first place, if it were only that, in the second, they might enjoy play. Good work, of course, we mean—work that has some object and purpose beside that of the mere pleasure, wherein women are variable Topsy-turms. There is an age up to which almost any thing a girl does may stand for work. The way might make at her piece, or make poetry, or make over some sort of writing, and so on, such as the other really is choosing herself, or, at least, may reasonably suppose she is doing so. All this generally appears a few years later if it does not lead to something tangible and definite, to giving pleasure to somebody, to curing money, to making a child, to setting a perfect example. When such parties are not satisfied, few lights are monopolized than that of well-remembered women going on into middle life trying to "keep up their practice" or playing with their fingers, their pen, their ink, and so on.

FIG. 4.—HOOP SKIRT WITH HOOPS AND TULLA.
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. I, Figs. 1-4.

about in them as they had it twenty years before, but vaguely sensible that what they accomplish is neither art nor literature, nor even well to do; that no one wants it, and that they are only dawdling themselves with a transparent delusion in doing what is as much like real painting, music, or literature as a house built by a child out of dolls and pebbles is like the real dwelling of human beings. Two such exceptional cases we know, who went on to the close of long lives with most amazing acquirements, learning languages, and going through all educational processes, such as copy-books might have recorded along with Scholastic's representing proximity of acquaintance. Two old friends of mine, meeting each other one day, entered in our hearing the following dialogue:

"Well, you have come lately from ——. How are the girls?"

"Oh, pretty well. I saw them both. They are as strong as one could expect in their age."

"True! true! They are not poor. Amusement, now, must be getting on?"

"Yes. I should say she must be starchy, if she's a day; and her sister is only a few years short of it."

"Well, well! One can't live forever."

"Four girls! four girls!"

These "girls" of fourscore years at that moment (being in studying Italian) whether for the purpose of taking it in the next life to France and Thence, we can see processes to see. In any case, the parents must not be like—no power will have been, though it there.



ELEGANT DRESS.
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XV, Figs. 30-32.

